FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of *Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.*

Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices, to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 1, 1836. 78 6w.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

A Stray Horse.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 27th ult a dark bay horse; 10 or 12 years old, in good order, large white spots on his back occasioned by the Saddle, no white spot in the face, nor white legs. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

ARCH'D McKAY.
Near Fayetteville, March 1. 78 3t.

Sawyer Wanted.

A GOOD hand of moral character, will find constant employment and first rate wages, in a healthy situation, by applying immediately to

J. W BURN.
Cheraw, S C, March 1, 1836 78w3.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of Evans, Hines & Co, at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Evans, Stith & Co, Egypt, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS J. HORNE,
A. B. STITH.
Haywood, N. C. Feb. 11, 1836.

HENRY A. LONDON, having purchased of A. B. Stith his entire interest in the property, goods and debts of the above firms, the subscribers will continue their business, under the firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Peter Evans & Co., at Egypt; to whom all persons having claims against the old firms will please present them for payment; and on whom all persons indebted before the first day of January last, will please call, without delay, and close their accounts by cash or note, as we only are authorised to receive and give discharges for the same.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS. J. HORNE
HENRY A. LONDON.
February 25. 77 4w.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, in prime order. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
February 24, 1836 77tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24, 1836.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove out of the State, offers for sale, his Summer Residence, situated at a convenient distance from Town; with an excellent spring of water thereon, well known, as a healthy situation.

JOHN CRUSOE.
Fayetteville, Feb 25, 1836 77 3.

Sunday School Notice.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) The Schools belonging to the Union are requested to send each one delegate, with full returns, specifying the name of their School, the number of Teachers and Scholars, the number converted during the past year, the number of volumes in their Library, whether the School is discontinued during the Winter months, or any other information that may be of an interesting character. H. LEETE, *Sec'y.*
February 24, 1836 77 3wpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P. Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9th, 1836. 75tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade
New York, January 26 74-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BROWN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

No Mistake.

ALL those indebted to G Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.

L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of*
G HURLBUTT.
February 24, 1836. 77 6w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R. C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
February 24, 1836. 77tf

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17. 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period.

I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton.

All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1836 76t1A.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by

J J. LING.
February 17, 1836. 76tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England; Random Shots; Conti the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E J. HALE.
January 28, 1836

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27 73tf

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836. 73.12w

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22 1834. 86-tf.

More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c, just received.

E. J. HALE.
February 11, 1836

REMOVAL
THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T J BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.
New York, Jan 26, 1836. 75w9

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.
February 8, 1836. 75tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.
August 14, 1832

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.
Action and Commission Business
attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Sept. 8. 1835. 53-tf.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.
September 22, 1835.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835

GREAT CORN CROP.

Mr. Philip Reybold, of Red Lion Hundred, (New Castle county, Delaware,) has sent us the following statement of the crop of corn produced last season in three of his fields. Mr. Reybold is probably the largest farmer in New Castle county, and the following results will show that he may fairly claim a rivalry with the best in the country:

One field of	22 acres,	2,216 bushels.
Do. "	30 do.	2,249 bushels, 3 pecks.
Do. "	17 do.	1,819 bushels.
	79 acres	6,284 bushels, 3 pecks.

It will thus be seen that, in a field of 20 acres, the yield exceeded 100 bushels of corn per acre! The whole crop on 75 acres averages nearly 80 bushels.—*Journal.*

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

SPEECH OF Mr. WHITE, (OF TENN.)
On Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, delivered in the Senate on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. WHITE addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The first of the resolutions submitted by the honorable Senator from Missouri is the only one which, as yet, has been the subject of any remarks. In its original shape it was not very definite, and since it has been modified, on the suggestion of my colleague, it is less so. It now proposes "that so much of the surplus revenue, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, *as may be necessary for the purpose,* ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country."

This pledge will be indefinite, illusory, and deceptive; while we appear to pledge largely, it may end in little or nothing. Who is to judge how much is necessary? Congress? That body, then, will have the power to apply the whole, or nearly the whole, of this surplus to any other object, leaving nothing, or very little, for these objects. It cannot be said that we pledge five thousand, five millions, or any other sum for these purposes It appears to me, if we give any pledge, it ought to be of something which we can understand ourselves, and which the country can understand

The debt contracted during the revolutionary war, during the last war, and all other debts which the United States had contracted, have been paid off; therefore, if the permanent defence and general security of the country require it, for one I will feel it my duty to add to our annual appropriations such sums as may be necessary to complete, more rapidly, our fortifications, which have been commenced; to repair those which need repairs, and to build *new ones at such important points* on our coast as the public interest may require; to procure ordnance to arm them when built, and, if necessary, add something to our military peace establishment, so that we may have troops to take care of those fortifications and arms, after they shall have been built and provided

As to the Navy, I am willing to provide for hastening the repairing of our ships, building new ones, and equipping all for sea, which the interest of the country may require. These things I am ready to do, to any *reasonable extent,* upon the supposition that there is no immediate prospect of the state of the country being changed from that of peace to a state of war. If, in the opinion of the Executive, there is a probability that our friendly relations with any other nation are likely to be changed, and that preparation must be made for a state of war, so soon as I can be satisfied this opinion is well founded, I will go heart and hand with the Chief Magistrate in making all the preparations which money can make, to meet, successfully, such a crisis. I will not feel bound to stop with the surplus revenue; I will be willing to apply all we have, and to raise more, to protect the honor, the interest, and independence of the country.

By the Constitution, Congress *alone* has the power to declare war; still, as the Executive carries on our correspondence with foreign Governments, it is easy to see that the country may be placed in such a situation that, consistently with its interests and its character, Congress can do nothing but declare war. I have no belief that this is our situation at present, and cherish the hope it never will be.

I will use every means in my humble sphere, which, consistently with our honor and interest, can be used to avert war, which I should consider a great calamity; but if, in the judgment of the constituted authorities, it must come, let my individual opinion be what it may, I will go with my country, and use all its energies against any enemy whatever.

But if our relations are to be changed from peace to war, (which God forbid,) I look to our constitutional leader, the Chief Magistrate, to communicate such facts as may be in his power, and to recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. This the nation has a right to expect, Congress has a right to expect, and it is a responsibility which I have no doubt the Executive will fearlessly assume.

Gentlemen are not correct when they argue that Congress will become the mere tool of the Executive, if they require communications and recommendations from the President. He is to make his communications of facts and his recommendations of measures; then Congress, from these materials, and such others as are within its power, is to form its own judgment in relation to what the interest of the country requires, and will either adopt the measure recommended, or disregard it, and resort to such other as may be deemed preferable.

For the present, gentlemen who think this resolution necessary, I hope, will revise, and so word it, that those who vote for it may know the extent of the pledge they give, and that the country may understand it likewise.

The information sought by the four remaining resolutions may be useful, and I hope they will not meet with any opposition.

Mr. President, I did not rise solely for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon these resolutions. The honorable Senator who moved them made their discussion the occasion of stating that our country was at present *naked* and *defenceless;* that this was well known at home and throughout all Europe; that we were threatened with a war with France, our ancient ally, who had already sent a fleet upon our coast to overawe our deliberations, and that the reasons why the country is thus naked and defenceless is, because a majority of the Senate voted against an appropriation of three millions of dollars inserted in the fortification bill of the last session, and thus occasioned the loss of the whole bill.

By the way, what has become of this fleet of observation? I have seen that it was ordered to rendezvous at *Brest;* but whether it, or the Governor spoken of, has reached the West Indies, or our coast, I have not seen. Suppose it to have arrived; may it not be that the object is not to overawe our deliberations, but to protect the interest of France against any attack that may be made on her commerce? Overawe Congress? France, I hope, knows the character of our people better. If she does not, I feel very sure no member of either House will disgrace his station by giving any vote which can derogate from the character of those he represents.

I am one of those who voted against that appropriation, and against whom the charge is made. Against this accusation I might well plead a former acquittal, by the only tribunal competent to try me. This accusation was made in my own State; those to whom only I am accountable for my conduct here, have passed upon it, and their unanimous verdict of acquittal I presented the other day, and it now remains on the files of the Senate. But I scorn to rely on that plea. I have a right to a separate trial, to plead not guilty, and give the special matter in evidence,

I do not feel that I, or any of those with whom I voted, are answerable for the loss of that bill. The vote I then gave was the result of my best judgment. I then approved of it, have done so ever since, and probably ever shall, so long as I am capable of reflecting on the affairs of this world.

It will be no part of my plan to attach censure to any one for his vote; all may have been governed by motives as worthy as I feel my own were The time will soon come when we must all appear before that tribunal where there can be no mistake either in the evidence or the judgment which ought to be pronounced To that tribunal, then, where my motives and conduct must be submitted, I cheerfully leave the decision of the *motives* of all others; but it is due to the country, and to myself, that I shake from my own skirts that blame which others seek to attach to me.

A few very plain views of this matter will, I think, satisfy every honest mind that the Senate are in no fault whatever.

The bill was originated in the House of Representatives, and passed that body in the month of January, and sent to the Senate. It then contained the whole sum esteemed by the Executive and the House necessary for fortifications and ordnance. This sum amounted to about four hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars. The Senate might have given its consent to the bill without any alteration. If it had done so, there would have been a grant of the sum just mentioned, and no more, to these objects.

The Senate, from the best information it possessed, believed the defence of the country required much larger appropriations, and, as it had a right to do, increased some of the items of appropriation, and added others to the amount of about four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, thus increasing the grant from $439,000 to $869,000, and on the 24th day of February returned the bill to the House, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Representatives would agree to the increased grant made by the Senate. If the House had simply agreed to these amendments, the bill would have become a law, and there would have been an appropriation for fortifications, &c., equal to $869,000. The House did not do this, but retained the bill from the 24th of February, till 8 o'clock in the night of the 3d of March, and then returned it to the Senate with a new section as an amendment to the amendment of the Senate.

This new section has been read so often that every member, I presume, has it by memory. It is in these words: "That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the Navy: *Provided,* Such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

For one, I declare, when this new section was read, I was as much surprised as I could have been if it had been dropped through the sky-light above our heads into the bill. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance moved that the Senate *disagree* to the amendment, and after some discussion, in which I took no part, the vote was taken, and stood 29 to 19, mine among those in the affirmative.

At that time I knew not who had proposed this amendment in the House. The President had not asked, as far as I know, for any such appropriation; there was no estimate sent from any department on which to found it. My belief was the President did not wish it. I supposed it had been offered by some member opposed to the Administration, who wished a free disbursement of money about our seaport towns, not caring what embarrassment was occasioned by such a loose appropriation, and that, in the hurry and confusion of a night session, it had been permitted to pass without any particular examination, and fancied that, so soon as their attention was particularly called to it, the House would recede from it, and the bill be passed as originally sent from the Senate.

In those conjectures I soon found I had been mistaken; for presently the bill was returned to the Senate with a message stating that the House insisted on the amendment. A motion was made that the Senate adhere to its disagreement. Before voting on that question I took the liberty of stating, very briefly, the reasons upon which my first was given, and upon which the second would be founded.

The President had sent no message asking such an appropriation; no estimates had been sent on which to found it. I believed it would have been the duty of the Executive to have sent such a message and estimates, and I farther believed he would faithfully discharge his duty, and therefore concluded he did not think the interest of the country required this additional grant. Besides this, the question was then pending and undecided before the French Chamber relative to the appropriation to comply with their treaty. I believed the strong probability was that it would pass, either then, or at the next session, and that, with a little patience and good sense we should receive the money without any warlike preparation. This was not only my opinion, but the declared opinion of all with whom I had conversed.

I was what I professed to be, and ever had been—a friend to the Administration; I had received no information that the President desired the appropriation, and I saw the section was so worded as to throw upon him a responsibility which he ought not to bear. The proviso left it discretionary with him whether the money *should be used or not.* I thought all the interest of the Army, the Navy, the large cities, and those who had ordnance to dispose of, would be brought to bear on him, to induce him to use the money. If he did order it to be used, and there should be no war, as I hoped and believed would be the case, he would be censured for wasting this large sum. If he resisted all importunities, and did not use the money, and war did come, he would be censured for not providing for the defences of the country.

Again: suppose the money to be drawn, what was to be done with it? How much to the Army, to the Navy, to fortifications and to ordinance? The section does not say; all is indefinite, vague, loose, and left to Executive discretion.

These reasons were satisfactory to my own mind; I voted upon them. From the time the three millions was first mentioned in the Senate until we adjourned, I did not converse, as I believe, with a single member of the House upon this or any other subject; nor did I converse with any member of the Senate except my colleague, who joined me in the lobby behind the colonnade after our last vote. He was kind enough to speak favorably of my humble effort, and to express his regret that I had not made my argument before the first vote; but neither he nor any other member of either House ever intimated that the President wished such an appropriation.

I sincerely believed he did not; but in that it seems I was mistaken, and the first notice I had of my mistake was in his answer to a company of gentlemen in New York, who, after the rise of Congress, made him a tender of their services to defend the country. Whether I would have voted for the amendment in this loose shape, if I had known it comported with the views of the President, I do not pretend to say. I think I ought not, but am willing to state, because such is the truth, that if, upon reviewing my whole votes since honored with a seat in this Chamber, any votes could be found which I would wish had not been given, the error is more attributable to my unbounded confidence in the Executive, and anxious desire to maintain him as far as I conscientiously could, than to any other cause whatever.

But it has been urged by the honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUBBARD) that, on the 28th February, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House had given notice that when this bill should be taken up he would move an amendment appropriating one million of dollars for *fortifications,* and two millions *for the Navy,* and that this accorded with the views of the Executive; and the gentleman adds, the members of the House no doubt made this the subject of conversation, and that Senators would probably secure the information; and also that in the Globe newspaper of 2d March this notice is published, and has passed into the history of the country.

To all this, I answer I did not hear of this notice. If any members with whom I associated heard this notice, they never mentioned it in my presence. So far from it, one of my colleagues of the other House, probably as attentive as any member there, assures me he did not hear any such notice; and, when the amendment was under consideration, he had a curiosity to know whether the President desired the appropriation or not; that he conversed with a colleague sitting near him, and, neither of them knowing, he asked another of his colleagues, then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who told him the President did wish it, and added *that he must say nothing about it.* He did say nothing about it till since this discussion commenced during the present session. With the motives for this request to conceal I am not acquainted, therefore can say nothing.

The other source of information (the Globe) I did not apply to; I never read it till since I heard the gentleman's argument. If I had wished to read the newspaper for information, I had no leisure; my place was here, my duty here, and I had quite as much as I could attend to, without reading the Globe. If I had wished information to guide my judgment, and felt bound to look into newspapers for facts, the Globe is the last place upon earth I should look into for *the truth.*

Again: If I had seen this notice, I am yet to learn that the President has any member of this House to act as his substitute, and to give that information to the Senate which we have a right, by the Constitution, to receive from the Chief Magistrate himself

Lastly. If I had seen that notice, I would not have supposed this section was intended by it.—The notice was specific—one million for *Fortifications,* and two millions for *the Navy.* The amendment is for every thing relating to either sea or land, *in a general mass,* for the Executive to divide out, as well as he could, according to his discretion

If the amendment had pursued the notice, it would have been well expressed; but in the shape presented in the bill, I doubt whether the combined talents of the members of both Houses can frame a section on such subjects, more loose, more general, and more indefinite than it is.

It has been insisted by the Senator from New Hampshire that this section did make a specific appropriation of this three millions of dollars, and was justified by precedents in the days of General Washington, President Jefferson, and of President Madison.

By the term *specific appropriation,* I understand that we mean *the direction of the law to apply a given sum of money to the accomplishment of a particular object, in exclusion of all others.*

If this idea be correct, this section has no claims whatever to the appellation of specific. The object of it was to place every thing at the *discretion* of the Executive. 1st Whether the money should be used at all. 2d. If used, to apply it to any object he pleased, connected with the land or naval service, or defence.

The precedents referred to do not bear out the arguments. The first is an appropriation of $116,000 to pay the civil list. Here the sum must all be applied to the discharge of the civil list, and nothing else.

The next is $70,500 for fortifications. Although it is not said what sum shall be applied to this or that fortification, yet the whole must be applied to fortifications, and to no other object. The third and last precedent rests on the same principles

In the case now under consideration, every thing is vague, indefinite, and left to Executive *discretion,* and all this without any communication from the President, or any estimate whatever. I venture another remark, founded on what I heard said by a gentleman of much experience, not now among us, that during the period of a *popular* administration was the very time we must expect *bad precedents to be set.*

These precedents, incautiously set, when we have *unbounded confidence* in the Executive, are sure to be relied on, in aftertimes, by those who may wish to use power without regard to the public welfare.

This section, if adopted, would in aftertimes have furnished a precedent, by which any grant of the public money might be made, to be used as *Executive discretion.*

I now put it to gentlemen with whom, on former occasions, I had generally acted, to say, whether, if such a grant had been proposed during the late Administration, a single man of them would have voted for it? No. It would have been said this money would be drawn and used, not for the public interest, but in jobs, to control and regulate public opinion.

Upon this matter, for one, I am perfectly satisfied that I, and those who voted with me, were right in not agreeing to this amendment: but the matter did not end with the vote of the Senate; the bill did not necessarily fall thereby. Let us pursue the subject, and see when, how, and where the bill was finally lost.

The Senate returned the bill to the House, accompanied by a message, informing them that the Senate adhered to their disagreement to the amendment as to these three millions. Upon receiving this message, it was competent to the House to have receded from their amendment, and then the bill would have passed, appropriating the $869,000 proposed by the Senate; but, instead of that, they took a vote and determined they *would not recede.* (House Journal, page 518.) After this (page 519) a motion was made that the House do ask a conference on the disagreeing votes.—This motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed, and a message sent to the Senate, asking it to appoint a committee to confer on the subject. (This message is found in the Senate Journal, page 236.) As soon as it was received, the Senate agreed to the conference, and appointed a committee on their part. (Page 237.) In the course of a short time, the committee on the part of the Senate returned, and reported that the conferees had agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, as a substitute for the $3,000,000, an appropriation of *three hundred thousand dollars*

for arming the fortifications, and an additional appropriation of *five hundred thousand dollars* for the repair and equipment of ships of war. (Senate Journal, p 257)

If each House had agreed to this report, then there would have been the appropriation of $869,000 contained in the bill as sent from the Senate, and an addition of $800,000, making, in all, instead of $459,000, which the Executive had asked, $1,669,000 Here the question recurs, whose fault is it that this was not done? Unquestionably not that of the Senate. Its conferees had acted promptly, and promptly made their report The Senate could go no further; *it could take no vote, as the bill and other papers had been carried to the House* by the conferees on the part of the House. This was entirely wrong When the conference ended, it was the duty of the conferees on the part of the House to have delivered the bill and papers to the conferees on the part of the Senate, who would have presented them when they made their report; the Senate could then have sanctioned the report by a vote which I have no doubt would have been unanimous, immediately sent the bill to the House, which could have given its sanction, and the bill become a law. Instead of this, the House conferees kept the bill and papers, and, by so doing, defeated the whole bill.

The rule upon this subject is so perfectly plain it cannot be mistaken. It is this: in all cases where a conference is asked before a vote of disagreement, the conferees of the House asking the conference, when it is over, must take the papers back with them, because their House is entitled to the next vote; but in every case where a conference is asked *after a vote of disagreement*, then, when the conference is over, the conferees of the House asking the conference must deliver over the bill and papers to the conferees of the other House, because that other House is entitled to the next vote.

In this case the Senate had voted to adhere to their disagreement to the amendment. The House had, *after this*, voted that they would not recede, and then proposed the conference; therefore, as the House had given the last vote, the Senate was entitled to the next; and to enable them to give it, it was the duty of the conferees of the House to have given the papers to the conferees of the Senate, and, if they would not receive them, they might have been left in the committee room.

This doctrine, so reasonable in itself, is laid down in Jefferson's Manual at 187, title Conference, in language too plain to be misunderstood, and it has been practised on by Congress in the cases with which I am acquainted. (See the case of the bill for the relief of Mr Monroe, in the Senate Journal, page 374, of the session 1825 & 1826; and House Journal of the same session, pages 616 and 638)

Let it not be supposed that the conferees of the two Houses were equally to blame for permitting the papers to remain with the conferees not entitled to them after the conference ended, because the conferees of the Senate did *not* know, and had *no means of knowing*, that the House had voted not to recede *after the Senate had voted to adhere.*—Strange as the fact may seem, the truth is, that the House, in its message to the Senate proposing the conference, *omitted to state the fact*, that a vote not to recede had been taken after the House last received the bill (See the message, Senate Journal, page 256)

The conferees on the part of the House knew the fact, because their Journal shows they were *present and voted.* (See the House Journal, pages 518, 519)

The conferees of the House, having improperly taken the bill and papers, and thereby put it out of the power of the Senate to take any step whatever, are answerable for all the consequences

I do not state this omission in the message by way of censure on the Clerk for any intentional wrong. All these matters relative to this bill took place in the night, in the confusion which occurred at the end of the session; and it is very seldom that the most temperate and prudent are as well qualified to do business or have their wits as well about them, after a comfortable dinner, as they have in the early part of the day.

Mr President, let us now see what the conferees of the House did with these papers after taking them from the conference room. They returned to the House, and the chairman made no report whatever; the Senate waited from one to two hours, and, being able to hear nothing, sent a message respectfully calling the attention of the House to this subject. (See the House Journal, page 539) Then the chairman stated that the committee had returned at the time a vote was taken on a resolution providing for the payment of Mr. Letcher, by which it was ascertained there was not a quorum, and that the constitutional term had expired, and that for these reasons he had declined making a report. Mr Lewis, another member of the committee, then took the papers and made the report, which was never acted on, and thus the matter ended.

The first reason assigned for not having made the report was the want of a quorum: this, it is said, was ascertained by the vote on the resolution just mentioned

The chairman ought to have put the House in possession of the report, as he found the House in session. Had he done so, no doubt it would have been acted on. The Journal shows that much business was done afterwards, and a resolution reported by Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson was adopted by the House. (See House Journal, from page 524 to 530)

Now, if there was a quorum to do other business, to adopt other resolutions, how is it that there was not a quorum to receive and act on this report?

The remaining reason assigned is, that the constitutional term for which the members were elected had expired In other words, it was after 12 o'clock the night of the 3d of March.

How can this be? There must have been some mistake on this point. If it was not too late to do the other business I have mentioned, how did it happen to be too late to make this report?

Again: the most certain information we have as to time is derived from the statement of the honorable Senator from Virginia. He tells us he looked at his watch when the conferees left the Senate chamber, and it then wanted fifteen minutes of eleven. When they returned and made their report, he was not in, but returned shortly afterwards, and it was then twenty minutes after eleven. We may, therefore, suppose the conferees had returned about one quarter of an hour after eleven, leaving *three quarters of an hour to have disposed of this bill before the hour of twelve o'clock arrived.*

There was, therefore, ample time, if the report had been made, to have disposed of this before our constitutional term expired, according to the strictest construction.

Mr President, this is the eleventh session I have been here, and until last session I never knew of an important measure having failed because 12 o'clock had arrived.

So far as I know, the universal course has been, if the business necessary to be done could not be finished before 12 o'clock, to go on and accomplish it if it took till daylight.

I well remember, on one occasion, at a short session, we sat all night, and before I got to my lodging place it was broad daylight.

There always have been some members who had conscientious scruples about sitting after 12 o'clock I always have, and always shall respect men who act on such scruples, although I may differ from them in opinion.

For myself, I have never felt any hesitation about voting after 12 o'clock, when the business required it.

By the Constitution, members of the House are elected for two years, the President and Vice President for four, and the Senators for six. The only difficulty is to ascertain when the term commences. The Constitution does not fix it, but authorized the old Congress to do so. That Congress fixed the first Wednesday in March, 1789. That happened to be the 4th day of the month Now, if we believe the first Congress met in the night at 12 o'clock the 3d of March, 1789, then our constitutional term will expire in the night at 12 o'clock of the 3d of March every second year, and the terms of the President and Vice President at the same hour every fourth year. But if we suppose Congress did not assemble earlier than 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, 1789, then, in truth, our constitutional two years, &c. do not expire till the same hour of the 4th of March, and we have our constitutional day as it was when light and darkness were first separated, and it was said the evening and the morning should be the first day.

I submit to gentlemen who have these scruples, whether it is not worth while to reflect maturely on this subject. If the term of Congress expires the night of the 3d of March, so must that of President and Vice President. This will always leave an interval of several hours, when we will have no President or Vice President. It appears to me those who framed the Constitution did not so intend. It is easy to think of cases which would bear very hard upon such a construction. Suppose, shortly before the expiration of a Presidential term, a man to be sentenced to be hanged in a federal court; afterwards should be ascertained to a certainty that the person was innocent, and a messenger is sent for a pardon, but cannot reach the President till after 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d of March: is the man to be hanged because there is no President until a successor is sworn in? This ought not to be the construction.

I apprehend the whole difficulty originates from our perplexing our minds with a legal fiction that there can be no fraction of a day. This, like every other fiction, must yeild to *fact* when justice requires it.

A man sells a tract of land for a full consideration in the morning of the 4th of March, and conveys it. In the afternoon he sells and conveys the same land to another person; both vendees cannot hold; and yet, according to the idea produced the first minute of the day, and are of equal date; but every man knows that this fiction would yield to fact, and that the first vendee would hold the land.

Whether these reflections be altogether accurate or not, they have always satisfied me that I did not act unconscientiously, or assume powers I did not possess, when I voted in the night of the 3d of March, after 12 o'clock.

The honorable member from New Hampshire will perceive that the resolution he has read, which was adopted in the year 1789, does not remove the difficulty. That resolution only says the term expires on the 3d of March; but still the question recurs, when does the 3d of March end according to the meaning of the Constitution?

To Senators on all sides I submit whether this crimination and recrimination for past acts or omissions is likely to produce dispositions now to act together harmoniously, and to endeavor to devise and perfect such measures as will most promote the interest and welfare of the country.

Mr. President, in every view I have been enabled to take of this whole subject, it has appeared to me that this bill was lost in the House, not in the Senate; that the Senate were right in the votes which a majority gave as to this sum of three millions. I was satisfied with my votes when I gave them, and am yet satisfied—more, I am proud of them. I feel that the author of my existence will approve of them, and, to use the language of a distinguished man, now no more, "I wish they were recorded in the centre of Heaven, in characters as bright as the Sun, that all the whole world might read them."

Mr. Tyler's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb 29, 1836

To the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN: Certain resolutions of the General Assembly, instructing their Senators in the Congress of the United States, to introduce and to vote for a resolution to expunge the journal of a previous Senate in the particulars therein mentioned, and pointing out the precise manner in which the act shall be performed, have been made known to me. After the most deliberate examination which I am capable of bestowing upon them, and with a sincere desire to conform my conduct to the wishes of the General Assembly, I find it impossible to reconcile the performance of the prescribed task, with the obligations of the solemn oath which I have taken to support the Constitution of the U. States. With what promptitude I should comply with the instructions of the Legislature, if compliance was permitted me, may readily be inferred from my past course of conduct; and I beg your indulgence, gentlemen, whilst I advert to the most prominent incidents of my life, in connection with the great question of instruction. I was very young when I first took my seat in the House of Delegates, to which I had been elected within a few days after I had attained the age of 21. The then Senators from Virginia, (Messrs. Giles and Brent) stood obnoxious to the charge of having disregarded the instructions of the Legislature, which had been adopted on the motion of a gentleman, then a distinguished member, (Gov. Barbour,) to vote against re-chartering the Bank of the U. S. The first, while he voted against the Bank, denied the righ of the Legislature to instruct him—the last disregarded the instructions altogether, and voted for a bank. Impelled by no other motives than to uphold the Legislature in its right to instruct its deputed organs, I introduced a resolution disapproving the course which had been pursued by the Senators My motive in doing so, was single and unmixed. *I was too young to seek profit by their overthrow* The resolution thus introduced by me, passed into other hands, and was substituted by other resolves, which were finally adopted by the two Houses of Assembly by large and overwhelming majorities At the age of twenty five I took my seat in the House of Representatives of the United States The repeal of the compensation law soon came under discussion. I came in to supply a vacancy, and brought with me the wishes of my constituents in regard to that measure. I made them known, and claimed the repeal of the law, as due to the well ascertained wishes of the people. This brought into discussion the obligation of instructions; and I contended for the right, under the same restrictions and limitations as had been laid down in the resolutions before alluded to. I now re-affirm the opinion at all times heretofore expressed by me, that instructions are mandatory, provided they do not require a violation of the Constitution or the commission of an act of moral turpitude. When acting under an oath, the public agent, whether a Senator or a Juror, is bound by obligations of a higher and more controlling character than can proceed from any earthly source. The Constitution of the United States is the original and primary letter of instructions, supreme over all, and binding upon all. For the agent who is sworn to support it, to violate it knowingly and intentionally, would be an act of the grossest immorality and most unmitigated debasement. Such is the condition in which, in my view of the subject, obedience to your instructions would place me. It is known to you, gentlemen, that on my entering the Senate, the only oath which I took was an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; to support it in all and each of its provisions; to yield it neither to force, persuasion, nor expediency.—No matter what the object; should its attainment confer upon me the greatest personal advantage, still to remain unseduced—not to touch that forbidden fruit. I entered into a covenant with my Creator—to break which, would not fail to place in my bosom a Promethean vulture, to tear and devour me. The obligation, then, to obey an instruction which calls upon me to break that covenant, cannot possibly exist. I should be unworthy the confidence of all honorable men, if I could be induced, under any circumstances, to commit an act of deliberate perjury. Instead of a seat in the Senate, I should richly deserve to be put in the pillory and lose both my ears as an indelible mark of my baseness—and such would be the sentence which the laws of Virginia would pronounce against me. You have admitted the truth of this position in the alternatives presented in your second resolution. Between those alternatives I cannot hesitate to choose. It is not for every difference of opinion between the representative and constituent, that the constituent would necessarily require the resignation of the representative. In the course of a somewhat long political life it must have occurred that my opinions have been variant from the opinions of those I represent; but in presenting to me the alternative of resignation in this instance, you give me to be distinctly informed that the accomplishment of your object is regarded as of such primary importance, that my resignation is desired, if compliance cannot be yielded I am bound to consider you, as in this, fairly representing the sentiments of our common constituents, the People of Virginia, to whom alone you are amenable if you have mistaken their wishes. My position in regard to this whole subject, is of a character to preclude me from going into abstractions. I do not hesitate, on the contrary, to declare that, if you had, as the accredited organs of the people, addressed me a request to vacate my seat in the Senate, your request would have had with me the force of law—not a day or an hour could I desire to remain in the Senate beyond that hour wherein I came to be informed that it was the settled wish of the people of Virginia that I should retire from their service. That people have honored me with the highest offices within their gift If the talents which I have brought into their service be humble, I shall have at least brought fidelity to their interests. No where else have I looked for reward, but to their approbation. I have served under four Administrations, and might doubtlessly, by a course of subserviency and sycophancy, have obtained what is called by some preferment. But what could have compensated for the baseness of my prostitution, and the betrayal of the confidence reposed in me by a generous people? The Executive files furnish no record of my name as an applicant for any of the crumbs which have fallen from the Executive table. I repeat, that I have looked exclusively to the people of Virginia; and when they have extended to me their confidence for twenty odd years—when I am indebted to them for whatsoever of credit and standing I possess in the world, I cannot and will not permit myself to remain in the Senate for a moment beyond the time that their accredited organs shall instruct me that my services are no longer acceptable. If gratitude for the past did not, my own conscious weakness would control my course. What would it profit the country or myself, for me to remain in the Senate against their wishes? By retaining my place in opposition to their fixed, declared and settled will, I should aid no cause—advance no great purpose—be powerless for good, and provoke only to harm—reposing on my feeble strength, I should vainly flatter myself that I could with my single arm sustain the Constitution, and keep back what I might consider the tide of error, when in very truth I should but excite the popular prejudices more strongly, and imminently endanger the Constitution by my very efforts to sustain it.

In resigning then, gentlemen, into your hands, my place in the Senate of the U. States, to which I was called by your predecessors, I trust I shall be indulged in a brief exposition of the reasons which have led me to the conclusion, that to obey your instructions would be to violate the Constitution of the United States. I shall do so boldly and fearlessly, but with all becoming respect, and with all the brevity in my power.—The Senate is ordered by the Congress *to keep* a journal of its proceedings, and to *publish it from time to time.* This injunction is thus solemnly imposed upon the aggregate body, and on each individual Senator. Whatever shall be done, shall be faithfully recorded by the Secretary, and shall be faithfully kept—not for an hour, and then to be defaced—not for a day, and then to be erased; not for a year, and then to be expunged—but forever, as a perpetual witness, a faithful history, by which the conduct, the motives, the actions of men, shall be judged, not by those of the present day only, but through all time. It was a wise custom among the Chinese, which required the biography of each Emperor to be written before the close of his life, and placed before him, so as to give him foreknowledge of what the world would think of him after his death. It was designed to restrain his evil passions—to curb the exercise of despotic sway. It addressed itself to his ambition, and excited within him a longing for an immortality in the gratitude and admiration of succeeding ages. But this provision in our Constitution is still wiser. Each Senator writes daily his own biography. He is required to record his own acts, and takes an oath to keep that record and to publish it from time to time.—The applause or censure of his fellow-men is not postponed until he has descended to the tomb. It is daily uttered by the living generation.—How powerful are the inducements thus addressed to each member to be faithful to the trust confided to him! How much to be admired the wisdom of our ancestors in framing the Constitution. If this was its only feature, their title to immortality would be established.

This simple provision is one of the great securities of American liberty. It takes nothing upon trust. If the Senate kept no journal, it would be a secret conclave, where deeds the most revolting might be performed in secresy and darkness The train might there be laid, the mine prepared, and the first knowledge of the treason might be the explosion, and consequent overthrow of free government. Liberty could not co-exist with such a state of things. There is no liberty where there is no responsibility, and there can be no responsibility where nothing is known. To have a Secretary seated at the table of the Senate, to write down its proceedings, and to claim for itself the right to cancel, obliterate, or expunge what he had written, is equivalent to having no journal at all—a mockery and a fraud. The journal of the morning may be cancelled in the evening—that of to-day may be expunged on to-morrow—cancel it in any way, whether by black or red marks, whether with circles or by straight lines, it ceases to be a journal, and that which was, is not. The journal is to be published, but there is no journal. There was one yesterday, but ere it can reach the press, it is cancelled, marked out, or expunged. These are the necessary results of obedience to your instructions. If that journal contain a transaction discreditable to the Senate, I should preserve it as a perpetual monument of its disgrace. If to a party leader, I will give him and his friends who may temporarily have the ascendancy, no warrant to erase or blur the page on which such an act of misconduct is recorded. I should be afraid, after performing such a deed, if Virginia is what she once was—and I do not doubt it,—to return within her limits. The execrations of her people would be thundered in my ears. The soil which had been trod by the heroes and statesmen would furnish me no resting place. I should feel myself guilty, most guilty; and however I might succeed in concealing myself from the sight of men, I could not, in my view of the subject, save myself from the upbraidings of my own perjured conscience. How could I return to mix among her people, to share their hospitality and kindness, with the declaration on my lips, "I have violated my oath for office, and sooner than surrender my place in the Senate, have struck down the Constitution?"

If the Senate has a right to touch the Journal under instructions, it has a right to do so without—If to cancel a part, a right to expunge the whole. If to use ink from a pen, a right to pour it from a bottle—to destroy the Journal in any other way—to burn it—to make a bonfire of all that is bright and glorious in our history. I know it has been said that the process directed to be adopted by your resolution is not designed to expunge. I cannot believe this, and reject it as equally injurious to yourselves and unjust to those you represent. You direct the words "Expunged by order of the Senate," to be written across the resolutions on which you propose to make war. I will not believe that you merely design to ensnare my conscience—much less will I indulge for a moment the idea, that you direct a falsehood to be recorded by me. Those do not understand you who make such ascriptions, and I am not misled by them. The General Assembly of a proud and lofty State, is incapable of a mere quibble, and such an one as would disgrace a King's jester. No, gentlemen; the act which you direct to be performed, is designed to be, and is equivalent to, an actual obliteration in all its practical results. The manner of accomplishing this act of cancellation, is wholly immaterial. In *publishing this journal, from time to time* hereafter, the resolution thus cancelled cannot be published as a part of it. It is declared to be *expunged* upon its face. But, if in this I could possibly be mistaken—if, after all, it is merely child's play—the making a few flourishes, and putting the Secretary of the Senate to the trouble to write a few unmeaning words, the question would not be changed. Such as is the journal, so shall it be kept, unaltered in a letter, unchanged in a comma—the same as it now is, "to the last syllable of recorded time." Such is the fiat of the Constitution. There is not a clerk or deputy clerk in the Commonwealth of Virginia who would execute such an order in regard to his records. The people would be alive to the question, and in vindication of their rights, would *Expunge the Court* sooner than permit the record containing the titles to their estates to be cancelled in any manner whatever. They surely cannot take less interest in the preservation of the Constitution, the great charter of all their rights.

The effort has been made to hunt up precedents to justify this act. The pages of English Parliamentary history have been ransacked, and an array has been made of examples drawn from the times of the Jameses and Georges of England. With equal force might examples be quoted to justify an American President in executing capitally a citizen of any one of the States without the form of a trial. He might equally be justified in the use of the bow-string, because such is the power of the Grand Signior. The power of the English Parliament is unlimited. So is that of many of the States of this Union, in regard to this particular subject. No precedent can have force to overthrow an express enactment of the Constitution. Under its provisions, the Senate is directed to keep a journal of its proceedings. If I were permitted to look elsewhere than to that Constitution, I would go to Virginia for bright and glorious examples to conduct me in safety. The first in point of prominence, although not in point of time, is the course attempted to be adopted by the King's party in the House of Burgesses in 1765, as to the celebrated resolutions of Patrick Henry, of that period These resolutions were declaratory of the rights of British America. After their adoption, many of those who voted for them left the city of Williamsburg, thereby giving to the opposite party the accidental ascendancy; and they immediately formed the resolution *to expunge* them from the journal But by a stroke of policy as bold as it was successful, Mr Henry saved those resolutions from being expunged, which form at this day one of the brightest pages of Virginia History, and recorded on any man's tomb would eternize his fame: And yet, to expunge them from the journal, was regarded as much an act of duty by those who proposed it, as you, gentlemen, can esteem it to be in the case under consideration. They failed—and my prayer, as a citizen of a free country is, that you too may be unsuccessful—your posterity may have good cause to rejoice in your failure.

Another example, almost as illustrious, is to be found in the conduct of Robert Beverly, during the administration of Lord Culpeper. The history of the incidents of that transaction are not only instructive, but highly interesting. Lord Culpeper, armed with all the authority of the King of England, his master, ordered that a resolution adopted by the House of Burgesses during the administration of Herbert Jeffries, should be expunged from their records, "as highly derogatory to his Majesty's prerogative." Robert Beverly was Clerk to the House of Burgesses. Every effort was made to induce him to produce the journal, in order to have it *expunged* He was subjected to all manner of persecutions; but he gloried in his sufferings, and his noble spirit rose in proportion to his persecutions. He peremptorily refused to comply, alledging "that his master, the House of Burgesses, had alone a right to make such a demand, and that their authority alone he durst or would obey."—And I too, reply to these orders which are now given me,—that I will not expunge the records of the Senate until the Constitution, which, while it is permitted to remain, is master over all, shall be changed, altered or abolished. You will have full opportunity, gentlemen, to appoint another in my place. For my part, I will not consent to be made an instrument to accomplish such an object—nor shall I envy any successor whom you may send on such a mission.

Had your resolutions directed me to repeal or rescind the resolution of the Senate, I would have obeyed your orders, although with great reluctance. I would, nevertheless, have felt myself constrained to do so by my recognition of your right to instruct me. That proceeding would have reversed and annulled the act complained of. If your object was to vindicate the President in the authority which he assumed and still exercises over the public money, and esteemed it necessary in order to do so, to have had your opinions expressed through me in the Senate Chamber, they should have been faithfully represented. His vindication, after all, cannot consist in the form to which it may be urged. It is to be found alone in the legislative expression of opinion; and even if your declarations in his behalf were confined to your own journals, the historian would not fail to avail himself of them as efficiently as if they stood emblazoned on the heavens. From my knowledge of you, I am sure that you would not be willing to pull down the Constitution unnecessarily and without object.

In your effort to vindicate the President, you have cast on me, in common with others, the very reproach which you are pleased to regard so offensive in reference to him. You have publicly, and before the world, declared a resolution for which I voted, to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." If you design to charge me with impurity of motive in the vote thus given, your accusation would imply the highest censure. But this I do not ascribe to you. You intend to say no more than that your judgment and opinion differs from that expressed by me upon the subject out of which grew the resolution of the Senate, and that the Senate committed an error, which, in its effects, is calculated to subvert "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government." The censure which your resolution conveys, implies a want of correct judgment, on my part, in voting for that resolution, and nothing more. If this be your meaning—and I will not permit myself to think otherwise—I am yet to learn how I incur the hazard of subverting "the rights of the House of Representatives and the fundamental principles of free government," by having declared in substance, what as a member of the Senate I did by my vote declare, that the President had mistaken his course, and that his conduct was "in derogation of the Constitution and laws." Have I done more in this, than you have done in your declaration? And if not, I submit it in all candor to your dispassionate judgment to say whether, if I was liable to trial on impeachment before you, you would consider yourselves as having already pronounced upon my guilt in advance. I should certainly not dream of excepting to you as my judges; because, resting on my integrity of motive, I should feel confident of acquittal. There can be no guilt without a criminal design—and I am sure you would be among the last to ascribe to the President any criminality of design. Am I to understand you as declaring, that because the House of Representatives may originate an impeachment against the President or other officer of the Government, the Senate has no right to express an opinion as to any act of the President or such other officer? No matter what may be the act, even if it annihilates the powers of the Senate—has it no power inherent in all other bodies, of self-protection and defence? A Brennus may invade the body and pluck it by the beard, and yet according to this, it has no authority to strike. Go to that venerable Patriarch of Montpelier, (Mr. Madison,) and ask him whether, in framing the Constitution, he designed that the Senate should be a mere motionless stock, or a vigilant sentinel to give notice of the approach of danger to that very Constitution which it is sworn to support—whether the Representatives of the sovereign States are such mere automata as to move only when they are bidden, and to sit in their places like statues, to record such edicts as may come to them? If the President recommends a measure which the Senate believes impolitic, shall it not say so? So, if he adopt a course which he may believe to be correct, but which the Senate thinks unconstitutional—may it not say so? And does its so declaring tend to *subvert* or *to support* "the fundamental principles of free government?" You surely can be at no loss to decide. The Senate, in the instance of the late Postmaster-General, (Mr. Barry,) who had contracted loans in his official character for the use of his Department without authority, declared by *an unanimous vote*, that his proceedings in this respect were in violation of the Constitution—and yet no complaint has ever been uttered against that resolution of the Senate. How comes it about, that anathemas have not been thundered in the ears of the Senate because of that vote? Why is not that ordered to be expunged? Why is it not also declared to be "subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives, and of the fundamental principles of free government?" Is not the error as vital when it affects William T. Barry, as when it affects Andrew Jackson? If so, every motive of generosity prompted an interference in behalf of the first. He was powerless, and is now in his grave. I had a personal regard for Mr. Barry. He was talented, and his fault lay in being too confiding. Honest himself, he did not suspect others, and they deceived him. This was the rock on which he split. In voting for that resolution I did not design to impute to him the moral guilt: I did not believe it—I designed nothing more than to vindicate the Constitution. I thought that in doing so, I gave support to "the fundamental principles of free government," and never once dreamed that I had done an act in the remotest degree, subversive of the rights of the House of Representatives.

But say that in all this I was wrong. In voting for the resolution of the Senate, against which, you are now so indignant, I did no more than carry out the people's declared views of the Legislature, as expressed in their resolutions of that day, and which were passed by overwhelming majorities of more than two to one in both houses. The terms employed by the Legislature were strong and decided. The conduct of the President was represented as dangerous and alarming. I was told that it could not be *too strongly* condemned—that he had manifested a disposition greatly to extend his official influence—and because, with these declarations before me, I voted for a resolution which declares "that the President in the late Executive proceedings, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," I am now ostracised by your fiat, which requires obedience or resignation. Compare the resolutions of the General Assembly of that day with the above resolution, and its mildness will be entirely obvious. I submit, with all due deference to yourselves, what is to be the condition of a Senator in future, if, for yielding obedience to the wishes of one Legislature, he is to be called upon to resign by another. If he disobeys the first, he is contemned—if he obeys the last, he violates his oath, and becomes an object of scorn and contempt. I respectfully ask, if this be the mode by which the great right of instructions is to be sustained, may it not degenerate into an engine of faction—an instrument to be employed by the *outs* to *get in?* Instead of being directed to noble purposes—to the advancement of the cause of civil liberty—may it not be converted into a political guillotine, devoted to the worst of purposes? Nor are these anticipations at all weakened by the fact, as it exists in the case now under consideration that several of those who constitute the present majority in the General Asembly, and who now call upon me to expunge the journal or to resign my seat, actually voted for the very resolutions of a previous session to which I have referred.

I have thus, gentlemen, with frankness, but without designing offence, expressed to you my opinions. With the question, whether the resolution of the Senate which you direct to be expunged, be true or false, I have nothing in this place to do. If false, to rescind or repeal it, was to annihilate its force as effectually as to cancel it. You have preferred to adopt a different course. I dare not touch the journal of the Senate. The Constitution forbids it. In the midst of all the agitations of party, I have heretofore stood by that sacred instrument. It is the only post of honor and of safety. Parties are continually changing. The men of to-day give place to the men of to-morrow; and the idols which one set worship, the next destroy. The only object of my political worship shall be the Constitution of my country. I will not be the instrument to overthrow it. A seat in the Senate is sufficiently elevated to fill the measure of any man's ambition, and as an evidence of the sincerity of my convictions that your resolutions cannot be executed without violating my oath, I surrender into your hands three unexpired years of my term. I shall carry with me into retirement, the principles which I brought with me into public life—and by the surrender of the high station to which I was called by the voice of the People of Virginia, I shall set an example to my children, which shall teach them to regard as nothing, place and office, when either to be attained or held at the sacrifice of honor.

I am, gentlemen, your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN TYLER.

Mr. Tyrone Power, the celebrated Comic Actor, has published his Impressions of America in 2 vols. The work is highly spoken of, as a liberal and just view of our Institutions and people.

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, arrived below at New York on Saturday evening, in the short passage of 25 days, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 5th of February.

A pilot boat brought up the letters, which contain the annexed interesting accounts of the cotton market.

A paper of the 13th says:

"It appears certain that M. Bois le Comte is appointed to succeed M. Serurier at the United States as Minister of France, but will not set out to assume his functions until the friendly relations between the two countries are fully re-established."

The London Times of the 21st states that the question of the recognition of the independence of the trans-atlantic States is now under consideration at Madrid, and expresses a hope that the holders of stock of those countries may, by such a measure, be enabled to obtain their claims, which now amount to $25,000,0000. It was believed that the independence of all these States would at once be acknowledged.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 30.

Since the commencement of this month, we have had a steady demand for Cotton, and the sales have been extensive. Prices of all descriptions have advanced materially during the month, viz. 2d. to 2½d in Sea Islands, ¼ per pound in American short stapled, and in Brazils ¼ per lb. The advance applies chiefly (as regards American) to the lower and middle qualities, the finer not being so much affected. Our import this month, 19,244 bags less than in Jan 1835

The total sales of the month are 126,000 bales, of which 89,380 were American. Of the sales speculators took 28,300 bags, and exporters 27,70 bags. The stock now held here is very small to that of the same date last year, but in America there is a very important decrease. It is now estimated at 165,000 bales, of which 85 000 are American, 30,000 Brazil, and 50,000 East India, whilst twelve months since the stock was 120,000 American; 17 000 Brazil, and 32,000 other sorts in all, 169,000 bales.

The consumers, having now tolerable good stocks, become less eager buyers, and in the last few days there has been less doing; but as the trade is in a highly prosperous state, and the demand for yarns so far exceeds the supply as to have led to some advance, we expect to see a continued good demand for the raw material, and a further advance in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 3.

There is little new in market since our Circular. The sales of Cotton in three days are 6,500 bags.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Public Lands.—The Surplus Revenue.—In the course of Debate in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) stated some striking, we may say astounding, facts, in regard to the Revenue and the Sales of Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already exceeds *Thirty Millions of Dollars.*

The amount of receipts from Sales of Public Lands during the last month (January) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Ewing, of the amount received in the month of January, 1835, (then unusually large,) and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year:

RECEIPTS FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

	In January, 1835.	*In January*, 1836
Ohio,	42,861	111,145
Indiana,	160,893	531,234
Illinois,	56,745	223,087
Missouri,	45,721	126,385
Mississippi,	188,090	426,381
Alabama,	367,263	257,669
Louisiana,	10,248	79,169
Michigan,	43,072	290,749

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year bear the same proportion to other years, as is indicated by the sales in the month of January, the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the Surplus Revenue will, in a year from this time, amount, upon reasonable calculation, to Fifty Millions of Dollars!

The Mint.—The Report of the Director of the Mint shows, that the amount of native Gold received in 1835, was $698,000, against $898,000 in 1834. The Charlotte Journal accounts for the falling off, by the fact, stated on the authority of Mr. Betchler himself, that he had coined, during the year 1835, at his Mint in Rutherford County, N. C. the sum of *one million and fifty thousand dollars!*

Of the $4,377,500 worth of native Gold carried to the Mint at Philadelphia, since the year 1824, the different States have produced as follows:

Virginia,	$312,900
N. Carolina,	2,317,500
S. Carolina,	242,900
Georgia,	1,478,900
Tennessee,	12,100
Alabama,	1,000
Not ascertained,	12,200
	$4,377,500

Nicholas Biddle having resigned as President of the old Bank of the United States, was unanimously elected by the board of the new Bank, *President* thereof.

Matthew T. Bevan was elected President of the old Bank in Mr. Biddle's place.

Joice Heth is no more! This ancient of days, on whose young knees the infant Washington once rested and played, has at last laid down the burden of more than a hundred and sixty years. She was *the oldest woman in the world* when she met her death, which took place on Monday last. Actual age, 162.—*Phil. Gaz.*

[A *post mortem* examination has resulted in a conviction that she was an impostor—none of her vitals exhibiting any indication of such extreme old age.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

White Meeting.—A highly respectable meeting was held in this town on Tuesday last, of which the proceedings will be found in another column. There were upwards of 100 citizens present, and the proceedings were characterized by entire unanimity. When the resolutions were read, Wm. B Wright, Esq. being called upon, addressed the meeting in an animated and eloquent speech of about an hour's length. His remarks, though unpremeditated, covered the whole ground upon which the South opposes Van Buren and Johnson, and supports White and Tyler. Among those present, we were pleased to see a number who have always supported Jackson, but who cannot be brought to vote for Van Buren.

The proceedings of the Moore county meeting will also be found in this paper.

A meeting was held in Orange on the 24th ult. Catlet Campbell, Esq. presiding, Wm. Holt and Harrison Parker, Esqrs, Vice Presidents; and Dr. Edmund Strudwick and Dennis Heartt, Esq. Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Judge Nash, Hugh Waddell and Jas. Mebane, Esqrs. A very interesting Report was made by Wm. A. Graham, Esq. from a committee appointed for the purpose, which we propose to publish as soon as we can find room. The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously. Jas. Mebane, Dr. Strudwick and Harrison Parker, were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, to nominate an Elector.

The Small Pox.—We regret to learn, that this loathsome disease has broken out in Marlboro' District, S. C., between Cheraw and Rockingham, N. C., about equi-distant from both places. It was carried to that neighborhood by some wagoners from Ashe county, one of whom died there, as stated in our last. There have been, so far, seven or eight cases, and one death (a child.)

Measures ought immediately to be taken to vaccinate all persons who have heretofore neglected that effectual precaution.

At Cheraw, strong measures have been adopted to guard against the introduction of the disease. A Board of Health has been appointed, a guard placed at the bridge, &c.

In Ashe county, at the last accounts, about 40 or 50 cases prevailed, and there had been two more deaths. The disease has made its appearance in Wilkes and Iredell counties also.

COTTON.—Let the planter look at the high price now paid in our market for this article; and then hurry to market with what he has on hand.

The publication of the Speech of Judge White and the Letter of resignation of Mr. Tyler, both in this paper, leave us but little room for remarks of our own. We consider it a fortunate circumstance, however, that we can embrace two such documents in one number, emanating, as they do, from our Candidates for President and Vice President. They are both interesting, and will repay the reader for the time devoted to their perusal. The letter of Mr. Tyler is particularly so, being written in bold, manly, and independent language. Though we differ from Mr. Tyler in regard to his obligation to obey such a degrading command as was given to him by the Virginia Legislature,—*or* to resign, and thereby defeat what we consider the intention of the framers of the Constitution—yet we cannot doubt the perfect honesty of his own convictions as to his duty. We honor him for it. And have therefore seen with regret the expression of dissatisfaction by our old friends of the Raleigh Register. So far from its affecting him injuriously in the estimation of the Whig party, we consider his conduct, and the noble reasons upon which it is founded, as calculated to produce directly the reverse effect. Certain it is, that we have thus far heard but one opinion expressed by the Whigs here, and the resolution nominating him was adopted at our meeting on Tuesday, with the same unanimity which characterized the other proceedings. We trust that the Register will, upon reflection, think differently of the matter.

MR. LEIGH.—All doubt as to Mr. Leigh's course is at an end. He refuses either to obey the instruction or to resign. We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Mangum for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Leigh's Letter, occupying 15 closely printed pages, which came to hand just as our paper was going to press. We are therefore unable to do more than announce the fact, that he refuses to obey, even while he asserts the obligation of the right of instruction.—"He does not (he says,) hold himself bound to obey, and he cannot obey, any instruction that commands him to do an act which, in his conscientious opinion, would be, in itself, a plain violation of the Constitution, and, in its consequences, dangerous and mischievous in the extreme." And "deeply convinced, as he is, that his resignation would more vitally affect the integrity of the Constitution, than even an implicit obedience to the instruction, he has come to the resolution, that he cannot, ought not, and will not resign."

He takes a proper distinction between an instruction legitimately given, an an instruction given to force him to resign. In the first case, he would obey or resign. In the other, he will not, because it would totally change the character of the Senate &c.

He avows his determination to resign his seat at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly—only holding it long enough to signalize his resistance to what he honestly believes to be unconstitutional instructions.

The whole paper is an eloquent one, and as it is upon a subject of vital importance, and not sufficiently understood generally, we will endeavor to insert it in our next.

Virginia.—On the 3d inst. the day after the resignation of Mr. Tyler was received, Wm. C. Rives, Esq. was elected Senator in Congress, to supply Mr. Tyler's place. The vote was Rives 95, Scattering 41. Thirty members absent, or declining to vote.

EXPENSIVE LIVING.—We had thought the prices of every article of provisions in our market high enough; but in New York it is far worse, viz: a pair of ducks $2,50; pair of chickens $1,50; beef 12 to 16 cents per lb. eggs 6 cents each. In Mobile, we learn that beef is worth 37½ cents per lb. a fine Turkey $5.00; and eggs $1,50 per dozen!

Vermont.—The Whigs and anti masons have united in nominating Gen. Harrison for President, Francis Granger for Vice President, and Silas H Jenison for Governor. These parties being united, have it in their power to carry their Ticket by an immense majority. The Kentucky Legislature, also, has nominated Gen. Harrison.

CONGRESS.—To the people of this State, the most interesting question now before the House, is the case of the contested Election from the Burke district. The delegation from this State being now 7 for White and 6 for Van Buren, a decision granting Mr. Graham's seat to Mr. Newland, will of course reverse the numbers; for Mr. Newland, though he openly declared himself for White during the canvas, is pretty well understood to have practiced a deception upon the people, and is a thorough going Van Buren man. He is, moreover, a large mail contractor, and his name figured among those who, a year or two ago, received *extra allowances*. Under the pretence, however, of being a White man, he received within seven votes of the number cast for Mr Graham, and the House being entirely subservient to party drill, will undoubtedly give the seat to Newland.

At the last dates, the House was engaged in debating a motion that Mr. Newland be allowed a seat within the House, and be heard in support of his claim; and an amendment offered by Mr. Bynum, that he be heard by counsel. This amendment was resisted, on the ground that it would be a waste of time, and had not been allowed for 30 years past. We opine that Mr. Newland will make a "sorry figure" if he should be obliged to make his own speech.

Expunging.—Mr. Benton has given notice that he will introduce his expunging resolution in a few days, as soon as the Senate shall be full.

A bill has been reported to settle the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan.

Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Walker, the new Senators from Louisiana and Mississippi, have taken their seats.

Mr Preston has offered a resolution that it is expedient to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States of Virginia and Maryland, with such reservation as may be necessary to the Government.

The trial of Norman Gillis, for Murder, which was expected to come on before the late term of Moore Superior Court, has been removed to this County, and will doubtless be tried at the next term in May.

A letter received at Baltimore from a young gentleman of that city now at Valparaiso, says: "We have accounts here stating that Pekin (in China,) has been *destroyed by an Earthquake*, and one hundred thousand houses ingulfed—so that *where the city stood there is now a black and stagnant pool.*"

We learn that upwards of $400,000 have been subscribed to the stock of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. And that a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Company will be held in Wilmington on Monday next.

A free coloured woman was found dead in her house in this town on Friday morning last. A Coroner's Inquest was held, which resulted in the conviction that she had died in a fit of intoxication.

Ohio.—Convention of the People.—A great Convention was held at Columbus, on the 22d and 23d ult., at which more than 1400 Delegates were present. Ex-Governor Morrow presided. Gen. W. H. Harrison was unanimously nominated for President of the U. S. and Francis Granger of New York, for Vice President, both amidst the loud cheers of the assembly. An Electoral Ticket was formed; and Gen. Joseph Vance nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor.

But the most interesting occurrence of the meeting, as it proves that *the* party in Ohio cannot be transferred, like a drove of swine, to Van Buren, is, that J. H. Wood, Esqr. on behalf of himself and 200 Jackson men, Delegates to the Convention, offered resolutions, cordially approving the above nominations, and calling upon the Jackson men, in every county, to meet and form "Jackson Reform Clubs."

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Stokes county.

In the ship Montezuma, from Vera Cruz, arrived on Friday at New York, His Excellency Sr. Don Eduardo M. Gorostina, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, and suite, came passengers.

[It is supposed that the above Mexican Minister is charged with the duty of opening a negotiation for the sale of Texas to the United States.]

The progress of banking in Louisiana has been very rapid, though up to the present year it has not perhaps more than kept pace with the demand created by the increasing culture of Sugar and Cotton, and the increasing commerce of the port of New Orleans. The following statement of the progressive increase of Bank Capital in Louisiana will probably not be unacceptable to our readers:

In the year 1811, the amount was	$754,000
1815,	1.432.000
1820,	2.597.420
1830,	5.665,980
1834,	23 664,755
1835,	27,172,145
1836, about	72,000.000

[The above prodigious increase of capital during the present Session of the Legislature of Louisiana, has been made by a body which elected a Jackson Senator to Congress. The U. S. Bank has also been incorporated by a Legislature one branch of which is decidedly Jackson Van Buren. And yet the miserable hacks of party cry out against the "Bank Whigs," the "Biddle Whigs," and such like stuff, charging the Whigs with the sin of incorporating Banks, and flooding the country with "rags." The Jackson presses say, and act upon the belief, that no people ever existed who were so easily gulled, as this people.—*Ed. Obs.*]

In the late massacre of Carlist prisoners, at Barcelona, in Spain, about 100 persons were put to death by the mob. Horrible as these scenes of ruffianism are, the New York American says, "they are not so much dwelt upon by the press in Europe as the Lynch law proceeding in the United States. Let this be borne in mind.

Tests of Republicanism.—If, as the "North Carolina Journal" asserts, opposition to the Bank of the United States, to Internal Improvements by the General Government and to the Tariff policy is the TEST of Republicanism, what becomes of their political idol, Mr. Van Buren? Can he abide this test? He petitioned for the establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Bank at Albany—he voted for the erection of Toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and in favor of the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828. Tried by the TESTS which one of his own party proposes, he cannot stand the ordeal.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Scott has called upon the Governor of Georgia for more men.

A letter from St. Augustine states that "the Indians are now coming over to the Whites in small parties of 10 or 12 at a time.—Those friendly Indians who a few weeks since came over to act as guides, have confessed that their only reason for so doing was to escape punishment, which they saw was coming upon them. The rumour that Powell is dead is gaining ground every day. The whole force now in Florida may be rated at about 3000 men, volunteers and all."

Gen. Gaines had arrived safe at Fort King, with 1100 men, without having encountered any Indians on his way from Tampa.

A letter from Fort Drane, states that Col. Clinch had sent off all his regulars in different directions, leaving 150 volunteers only, who were in hourly expectation of an attack, and were prepared to meet it, sleeping with their clothes on and guns by their sides.

The volunteers sent from Picolata to Fort Drane, found but one house occupied on all the route, (five days' march,) and that by two men, from whom they purchased some corn, fodder, &c. at the reasonable price of $5 per bushel for corn, and $8 per cwt. for fodder. A few days after, the Indians burnt the house, probably in consequence of the owner having furnished the troops with provisions.

Jacksonville, (E. F.) Feb 25.

Further Hostilities of the Indians.—By accounts received from Micanopy, we learn that two men were fired upon by the Indians, within a mile of that place. One was killed and most shockingly mangled. The particulars are contained in the following extract of a letter received by Mr. C. Waldron, dated Feb 19th, 1836:

"Yesterday, Isaac Lanin and Willis Nettles went after hogs a little below Mr. Savry's, when they were attacked by 15 or 20 Indians. Mr. Nettles ran about two hundred and fifty yards and was killed. Lanin made safe home with a ball shot through the calf of his leg. This day a Company went out and found Nettles' body,—his head taken off—his body split open, and his entrails taken out. I never witnessed such a sight as he was. There have been Indians all around us several days. Many saw two yesterday morning in the prairie."

This new instance of depredations, and the appearance of Indians in that quarter, may be regarded as a manifesto of their readiness to engage the whites again. It is the last manifest of theirs. Their triumph is short.—*Courier.*

The Pensacola *Gazette* of the 20th says:—On Tuesday last, the troops to the number of 1050 under command of Gen. Gaines, left Cantonment Brooke in pursuit of the enemy, it having been ascertained that a considerable force had assembled near Tampa. Capt. Vincent reports that on the day of his departure, some firing was heard in the direction of the line of march of the whites. Seventy friendly Indians are with General Gaines' command. They have been placed under the direction of Capt. Saunders, formerly Surler of the Troops at Tampa Bay. Capt. V. further informs, that a few days before he sailed, three hostile Indians had been captured—one of them believed to be a spy. He came to Cantonment Brooke pretending to be drunk. When he found that his device would not avail him, he attempted to make his escape and was killed.

The Creek Indians.—The Tuskaloosa (Al.) *Intelligencer*, of the 20th inst. says:—"We understand that recent information received by the Executive of this State, induces the belief that these Indians are making preparations to commence hostilities against our citizens; in consequence of which we are informed, the Governor has ordered out one thousand mounted men, to be stationed at different points, and act as a corps of observation for the protection of the inhabitants near the Indian locations, in the Eastern part of this State.

The Pensacola *Gazette* publishes the decision of the Court Martial held upon Col. Parish, the officer who shot Lieut. Ward, of the Volunteers. The Court unanimously agreed that Col. P. was fully justified in shooting Lieut. Ward, the latter having defied and resisted the orders of his superior officer. It appears that Ward was directed to be put under arrest, but no one would execute the order. He used offensive language to Col. Parish, and armed with three pistols, one of them cocked and presented, stood out in open defiance, declaring he would shoot any man who approached him. When Col. P. advanced, the Lieutenant was in the act of firing, but was shot before he could execute that intention.

Charleston Courier.

[Col. P. is a native of Bladen county, North Carolina.]

Great Sale of Real Estate.—Twenty Lots, in the city of New York, from which the buildings were destroyed in the great fire, were sold on the 23d ult. for $765,100. They averaged less than 25 front feet each, and belonged to the estate of the late Joel Post.

IMPORTANT.—A letter from N. Orleans, dated 25th ult. says, "The Mexicans have revolted and Gen Bravo has come out against Centralism."

The Anti-Masonic Caucus in Boston have nominated Martin Van Buren as *their* candidate for the next Presidency. If the Abolitionists will now follow suit, he will be the head of as "*piebald*" a party as ever existed in any country.—*Ral. Reg.*

The last Western Carolinian asserts, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Texas, that the reported death of *Robert Potter* is entirely unfounded. He is now in Texas, and actively engaged in her cause.

High price for Wood.—A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damages for a breach of promise, from her faithless swain.

Mill Timber.—We learn that the Mill Owners of this port, have lately held a meeting and resolved to raise the price of all *good* timber, one dollar per M.—The makers of timber may be always sure of selling at this advance, as a general fund has been raised by the Mill Proprietors for the purpose.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Communications.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1836.

At a meeting of citizens friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, held this day, at the Court House,

On motion, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was appointed President; Hector Stewart and William Colvin, Esqrs. Vice Presidents; and Dushee Shaw and Alex. McLean, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the President, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, John W. Huske, George Holmes, John L. Atkins, Duncan McLeran, and Hector McKay, Esqrs.

The committee having retired, and performed the duty assigned them, made the following Report:—

The Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the interesting subject which has called them together—REPORT—

That at no former period, in their estimation, has the Presidential Election presented itself in a more important or vital aspect to the view of the people of the U. States.

The principle now so strenuously contended for by the party in power, that the offices and honours of the country, which were created for the public good, and have been heretofore bestowed for the advancement of that object, are to be used as rewards for partisan services; in other words, as openly avowed by a distinguished Senator in Congress from New York, that the "spoils belong to the victors"—is one, in our estimation, destructive of all freedom of opinion, as well as purity of motive, in the performance of public duty by public officers.—It is a principle which was disavowed by all former administrations, and received the decided condemnation of Gen. Jackson himself, before he came into office. That it has been adopted and acted upon during his administration, is owing, in our opinion, solely to the influence obtained over his councils by the New York school of politicians.

The Committee are further deeply impressed with the paramount importance of preserving the purity of the elective franchise from all Executive influence or dictation, and have viewed with deep solicitude and well grounded alarm, the open and undisguised efforts made by all the departments of the administration, to secure the election of a favourite candidate for the Presidency. This your Committee believe is the first instance in which the Executive preference has been exhibited, and they are sure that it is the first in which that preference has been urged as a *reason* for the election of that favourite.

Among the considerations which have influenced the determination of your Committee, none have a stronger force than those growing out of the peculiar interests of the South. We have been attacked by Northern fanatics with a violence which leads us to apprehend that they will not stop short of an effort to deprive us of our rights and property. The Committee need not urge the importance, at such a crisis, of having at the head of the National government, those who are with us in interest and feeling, and the danger of confiding to those who are either lukewarm or of doubtful principles upon this vitally interesting subject. We hesitate not to say, in the full confidence of truth, that HUGH L. WHITE, and JOHN TYLER are with us on this question, and we cannot refrain from saying that the support given by Mr. Van Buren to Rufus King, in his efforts on the Missouri question, and the equivocal tenor of his letter from Owasco, are to us confirmation strong, that he is against us.

For these reasons, independent of those weighty considerations arising out of the avowed principles of the present Administration, with respect to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and which we cannot enlarge upon for want of time, your committee are decidedly opposed to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

They are not less opposed to the election of Richard M Johnson to the Vice Presidency, because they can find nothing in his public life to justify it, and every thing in his private character to forbid it. They cannot believe that the intelligent and virtuous yeomanry of North Carolina will sanction such gross violations of all the decencies of life, as have been committed by Col. Johnson. They are such, however, as your committee will not dwell upon. It is perhaps too much that necessity obliges them even to allude to such a subject, and they gladly dismiss it, with the conviction, that the people of North Carolina can by no consideration be induced to cast their votes for the candidate who has been selected to conciliate the favour of the Northern Abolitionists.

The Committee eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity of congratulating the meeting upon the promptitude and unanimity which have been exhibited by the Whigs of North Carolina in reference to this subject, and cannot fail to regard it as a sure presage of success.

In conclusion, they beg leave to offer for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting, opposed under any circumstances to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, find in the present agitated state of the public mind, on a subject of absorbing interest and vital importance to the whole South, additional and insuperable objections to their elevation to those high trusts.

Resolved, That, on a subject, affecting so fundamentally our peculiar domestic institutions, we will admit of no compromise, acknowledge no neutral or non committal politicians, but will act upon the principle, that those who are not for us, are against us.

Resolved, That this meeting view the nomination made by the Baltimore Convention, as the act of an organized cops of Office holders, designed to perpetuate their own power, and utterly regardless of the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That we know of no act or acts of Martin Van Buren which peculiarly entitle him to the gratitude of the country, or render him worthy of the highest Office in the gift of the people. But on the contrary, that the history of his public life furnishes abundant ground for distrust in the firmness and the integrity of his political principles.

Resolved, That we view the systematic and persevering design of the Office holders to transfer to Martin Van Buren the mantle of Gen Jackson's popularity, as affording evidence of his own want of qualifications, and the weakness of his own claims on the affections of the people.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the unbending integrity, the practical wisdom, and disinterested patriotism, of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee. That the unsullied purity of his character, his modest and consistent course of conduct, his identity of feeling, of interest, and of principles, with the whole South, point to him as the peculiarly appropriate candidate for the suffrages of the people of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That his claims upon our support derive additional strength from the interesting consideration that he is a native son of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, ability, and consistency of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, and concur in the nomination which has been made of him for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved further, That we entertain the highest respect for the public and private character of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, and entirely confide in his political principles, and will endeavour to promote his election to the Office of Governor of North Carolina.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by Wm. B. Wright, Esq; and the question being put upon each separately, they were all unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, that six Delegates be appointed to the Convention to be held at Rockingham, on the 3d Wednesday of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Elector for this District. When, on motion, the following were appointed, viz: D. G. MacRae, Neill Johnson, Dushee Shaw, Col. Peter McKellar, John W. Huske and Wm. T. Smith, Esqrs.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star and Register, for publication, with a request to all other Editors in the State, friendly to the cause, to copy the same.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON, *President.*
HECTOR STEWART, } *V. Presidents.*
WM. COLVIN, }
DUSHEE SHAW, } *Secretaries.*
ALEX. McLEAN, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHITE MEETING IN MOORE.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Moore county, was held at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday, 16th February, 1836, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, for Governor of the State, and likewise to adopt measures to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion of J. B. Kelly, Esq. Cornelius Dowd, Sr. was unanimously chosen President of the meeting, and on motion of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, S. C. Bruce was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by J. B. Kelly, Esq. in a clear, appropriate, and impressive manner, a motion was then submitted by that gentleman that the President appoint a Committee, consisting of eight persons, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, characterizing the sense of the meeting. The motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were nominated by the President to constitute said Committee, viz: J. B. Kelly, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. Charles Chalmers, James McBryde, Cornelius Dowd, Jr., William Gaines, W. D. Dowd and Josiah Tyson, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, it is secured to us in common with all other citizens, peaceably to assemble and consult for the common good; and whereas, the People, directly or indirectly, have the exclusive right to elect all their public functionaries: we, as a portion of the citizens of Moore county, having convened in order to select and concentrate on some suitable individual to be supported by us for the Presidency. The selection of a suitable person for President is at all times of the utmost importance to the general welfare and common interest of the American People; but at no period since the adoption of the Federal Constitution was there such necessity for a judicious selection as the present moment. It is utterly impossible for a People having an eye to their own interest and to the permanency of the Union, not to see and bewail the unwarrantable and unconstitutional interference of a large portion of the people of the Northern States with our domestic institutions and the peace and safety of our community. In the event of such emergencies as Fanatics may place us, we want at the helm of Government an individual in whom we have entire faith and confidence. Martin Van Buren is not that man. We have long viewed him as a gambling politician, actuated by selfish purposes, with an eye single for the spoil and good of a Party. A recurrence to some few of his acts confirm us in that opinion. He was found for and strenuously against the elevation of our present Chief Magistrate. He was early as 1829, one of the members of an Abolition meeting in New York. He is found to vote in the Legislature of New York instructing their Senators not to vote for the admission of Missouri into the Union unless upon express condition that Slavery should be abolished. He is, in accordance to that instruction, found to be the unwearied supporter of Rufus King, the Senator from New York—the great champion of Abolition.—Martin Van Buren is at another time found in opposition to and in favor of the last war, as it best suits his personal advancement in New York. He is found at another important period in the history of this Confederacy voting for the Tariff of 1824 and 1828, a subject on which the Southern States were more unanimous as to a direct violation of the Federal Constitution, than any other subject agitated in Congress, save the question of Abolition. He is found at one time a Federalist, at another time a Republican. We are opposed again to the manner in which he is brought before the People as a candidate, and to the means and manner in which he is supported by office holders and office seekers, who sacrifice and pledge the liberty of the country and the Federal Constitution for the spoils of victory.

We are opposed to Van Buren further, because he is appointed by the present Chief Magistrate as his successor; a precedent to be deprecated, and which freemen should indignantly frown down as being the first attempt by any of our preceding Presidents to convert our Republic into a Monarchy.

We are further opposed to Martin Van Buren on the ground that he has pledged himself to carry out all the views of the present Administration, one of the most important of which is, to the old States, North Carolina in the number, that the present administration advises the relinquishment of the interest of the old States in the Public Lands to the new States, thereby depriving North Carolina at this moment of nearly one million of dollars.

HUGH LAWSON WHITE, now of Tennessee, a native son of old North Carolina, whose interest and feelings are identified with ours, who has uniformly been a consistent politician, opposed to protective Tariff, honest and capable to administer the Government faithfully as the President of the People, and not of a party, has been taken up by the people in opposition to the Baltimore nominee. We are willing to trust him and give him our honest cordial support.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting will support HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the office of President, and endeavor to promote his election by all fair, honorable and legal means, and respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens for that office.

Resolved, That this meeting will support for Vice President the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, believing him a Republican of the old school, a profound statesman, devoted to the interest of the People, and not of a party, undividedly for the Constitution and the Union.

And whereas, by the amended Constitution of this State, it devolves on the free white men thereof in August next to elect a Governor; and whereas this meeting unhesitatingly believes Gen EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, to be a sound Republican, a gentleman of respectable talents and unquestioned patriotism and integrity, who served in the late war, in Congress, and the Legislature of this State, with undoubted ability, for the good of the People and the country, and as we believe, every way acceptable to the friends of Judge White in North Carolina:

Resolved, therefore, That Gen. E. B. DUDLEY be nominated by this meeting as the most suitable person to run for Governor by the friends of Judge White, and that we will use all fair and honest means to secure his election.

On motion of Dr. Charles Chalmers, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to meet such other delegates as may be appointed by the other counties in this District, to meet at Rockingham, Wednesday the 20th April next, for the purpose of choosing an Elector for this District, viz: Dr. Charles Chalmers, Dr S C Bruce, Wm. M. Gaines, Cornelius Dowd, Jr., J. B. Kelly and James McBryde.

On motion of J. B. Kelly,

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District, of such number as he may think proper, to carry into effect the object of this meeting.

On motion of Donald Street, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register, and all other papers friendly to its object.

On motion of J. B Kelly, the thanks of this meeting were voted to its presiding officers, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday of our next May Court.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sr., *Ch'm.*
S. C. BRUCE, *Sec'y.*

☞The Rev. James McDaniel will perform Divine Service in the Baptist Church in this Town, on Sabbath next.

Thursday, March 10.

MARRIED,

In Waynesborough, on the 3d inst, by the Rev. Curtis Hooks, the Rev ROBERT DEANS to Miss MARY, daughter of John Cox, Esq, all of Wayne County.

In Sampson County, on the 6th inst., by Allworth King, Esq, JAMES BENNETT, Esq., aged 65, to Miss TEMPY COBB, aged 14.

DIED,

Departed this life, in Anson county, on the 29th ult, Mrs. ELIZABETH T. ALLEN, wife of Mr. William Allen, aged 23 years. She had been a worthy and acceptable member of the Church about 3 years, and died in the full triumph of faith, with a glorious and happy assurance of a blissful immortality. She bore her affliction with Christian resignation. Leaning upon the arms of her Saviour, he safely conducted her through the dark valley and shadow of death without a sigh or a groan, retaining her senses in a remarkable degree even to her last moments, thus leaving a bright and happy testimony for the encouragement of the Church, and those of her surviving relations and friends, that they should follow her to eternal felicity. Her seat is vacated in the Church militant, but doubtless another is occupied in the Church triumphant above.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 7, steamer Henrietta, with Goods for G. Mallett, G. Deming, Jas. G. & J. H. Cook, G. B. Atkins, Stark & Pearce, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Bolden, T. Sandford & Co., Hall & Johnson, J. Huske & Son, and J. M. Strong.

DEPARTED, on the 8th, steamer Henrietta, with boat Diligence in tow, with Cotton, for Stark & Pearce, J. Fuller, L. Brown, C. J. Orrell, W. S. Latta.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 10.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	40
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12 a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	17	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tobacco, leaf,	5 a 6½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

NEW YORK, March 3.

THE MARKET, Wednesday noon, March 2.—Cotton continues to advance, and there is an active demand chiefly on the part of speculators—Several hundred bags choice Cotton have been sold at 20 cts. lb, some of which was purchased two or three weeks ago at 18 cts. A cargo of Havana Molasses has been sold, to arrive, at 35 cts, being an advance of 1 ct. 300 brls North County Turpentine sold at $4 50.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING removed from his old Stand on the North side of Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, to the Store recently occupied by Mr. James McKeown, on the South West corner of Market Square, would respectfully invite all his friends and customers to give him a call, where he has on hand a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time for good paper. Being desirous of closing business for the present, would therefore invite all Country Merchants to give him a call and examine his stock and prices before they buy, as he is determined to give good bargains.

I would give further notice to all those having notes or accounts in my hands, to come forward and settle them shortly, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of a collecting officer. JOHN C. LATTA.

March 8th, 1836 79tf

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

For an industrious man to make Money.

THE three lower Tenements of the large building at the Wagon Yard, will be rented on liberal terms, for a Tavern and Boarding House.—Apply at the Post Office.

March 10, 1836. 79-3w

Notice.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor*, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.

P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, duebill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

March 10, 1836. 79w6

Military School.

COL. CARTER JONES will be in Fayetteville on the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, for the purpose of continuing his course of Instruction on Military Tactics.

March 10, 1836. 79w3

THE LAST DAY.

AT Private Sale, at Mr. Arey's Store, Gillespie Street, Fine Lithographic PRINTS and ENGRAVINGS. Auction, THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock.

JNO. T. TAYLOR.

March 10, 1836.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bols. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bols. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,

Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14*th*, 1836. 71*tf*

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60*tf.*

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.

December 1, 1835. 65-tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkfls. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Spanish Cigars,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & brown Sugar,
Scotch Herrings,
Jamieson's water Crackers,
Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Race & ground Ginger,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cream Ale, &c. &c.

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835 63 4*m.*

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.

ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

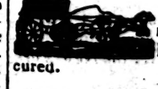
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless urking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery, HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McABN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdits, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J O

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 51tf.